

DISMISSES OUSTER CHARGES AGAINST FOUR POLICEMEN

Judge Richardson Holds
Hustings Court Has No
Jurisdiction to Act.

MAYOR'S POWER OVER POLICE
ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE

Ainslie Announces He Will Con-
duct Investigation Into
All Accusations.

OPEN HEARING BEGINS MONDAY

Evidence Given Special Grand Jury
Will Be Considered, and Many
Witnesses Summoned.

When Mayor George Ainslie learned yesterday of the decision of Judge D. C. Richardson in the Hustings Court, that the authority of the Mayor for the suspension and removal of police officers was original and exclusive, he lost no time in taking determined steps to hold a public investigation of accusations which have been made against Chief of Police C. A. Sherry, Captain George E. Pollock, Detective Sergeant L. C. Bertucci and Policeman C. A. Strain, whose removal from the police force was recommended by the special grand jury of the Hustings Court.

After a short conference yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock between Mayor Ainslie, Murray M. McGuire and George Bryan, of the Richmond Council of Defense, Attorney E. B. Dunford, of the State Department, and Gilbert K. Pollock, representing the attorneys for the defense, it was agreed to begin the public hearing of Sherry, Pollock, Bertucci and Strain at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. Mr. Ainslie was unable to be present at the conference, being detained in the Hustings Court in the trial of a case. However, he sent word that any agreement reached by his associates in the case—Attorneys McGuire, Bryan and Dunford—would be satisfactory to him.

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE BY MAYOR AINSLIE

Mayor Ainslie yesterday promised that he would go to the bottom of the accusations against the defendants in his public investigation, and that no attempt to "whitewash" the matter would be tolerated. He said that, regardless of criticism by contending factions, he intended to see that the city was safe. The inquiry will be conducted in the Mayor's office, in the City Hall.

In the meantime, all of the men who had previously been suspended, resumed active duty upon the decision of Judge Richardson that the Hustings Court had no jurisdiction for the trial and possible removal of police officers, and that this authority rested solely with the Mayor. However, these men were not permitted to resume duty by Mayor Ainslie. They automatically resumed active duty when the reason for which they were suspended by the Mayor died a natural death. Mayor Ainslie vigorously denied yesterday that he had reinstated Sherry, Pollock, Bertucci and Strain, as was reported.

OFFICERS UNDER FIRE

WILL BE AGAIN SUSPENDED

The Mayor made it plain that he suspended the men in order to avoid any embarrassment that might be caused court officials, pending the trial of the ouster proceedings. This was the only specific reason he assigned for the suspension of these men who have been under fire.

Therefore, when the ouster proceedings collapsed in the Hustings Court, the men automatically resumed their former position and returned to active duty. Mayor Ainslie made it plain, however, that these men will again be suspended when the public investigation instituted by him is begun, pending the duration of the trials. As a result, on Monday, Mayor Ainslie will in all probability issue official orders again suspending these police officers.

WANTS EVIDENCE OBTAINED

BY SPECIAL GRAND JURY

In order to make his hearings as thorough as possible, and in order to have available all the facts which were obtained as the result of the lengthy inquiry conducted by the special grand jury, Mayor Ainslie yesterday addressed the following letter to Commonwealth's Attorney George E. Wise:

"I have just learned that the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond, in an opinion handed down this morning, has decided that it is without jurisdiction to remove members of the police Department that the Mayor alone has power of removal; that it has sustained the plea to the jurisdiction of the court, and dismissed the rule against the respondents issued under ouster proceedings based upon the report of the grand jury.

"I am anxious that there should be a thorough investigation of the matters mentioned in the report of the grand jury upon which the ouster proceedings were based, and I purpose to conduct such an investigation. However, I have only hearsay knowledge of the testimony given before the grand jury, and do not know the names of witnesses testifying.

REQUESTS NAMES OF WITNESSES
TESTIFYING BEFORE JURY

"On account of your familiarity with both of these matters and your knowledge of the situation gained in preparation of the ouster proceedings, I hereby invite you to present the evidence against those members against whom ouster proceedings were instituted.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

President's Stenographer Joins Aviation Service

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Just a mere slip of a girl-wife is Mrs. Charles L. Swen, wife of the President's confidential stenographer, who has obtained the President's permission to enlist in the aviation service, but—

"I am proud of my husband. What he is doing is right and splendid." Thus she spoke with pride in her voice this afternoon.

Having already resigned, young Swen expects to don the khaki about August 1. Mrs. Swen and chubby-faced Charles, Jr., probably will leave Washington about the same time and live in New Jersey during the time he is at war.

Though less than twenty-five years of age, Mrs. Swen undoubtedly knows more of the inside history of America's part in the war than anybody in Washington outside of the President. He has been with Mr. Wilson ever since the latter assumed the presidency.

CROWDER CALLS FOR 46,000 SOLDIERS FROM ALL STATES

Virginia's Quota of 100 Men Will Be
Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 17.—Forty-six thousand men from all States and the District of Columbia were called to the colors tonight by Brigadier-General Crowder. They are to be all white registrants. Movement into camp will be between August 5 and August 9.

This is the first general call for August, during which month the military program provides for the enrollment of 300,000 white men. Special calls already issued account for 19,941 of this number.

Southern States' quotas and camp assignments follow: Virginia, 100; Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; North Carolina, 2,500; Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; South Carolina, 500; Camp Wadsworth, Alabama, 1,000; Camp Shelby, Miss.; Georgia, 500; Camp Greenleaf, Port Oglethorpe, Ga.; Florida, 100; Camp Shelby; Louisiana, 300; Camp Shelby; Mississippi, 1,000; Camp Shelby; Tennessee, 1,000; Camp Shelby; Texas, 1,800; Camp Cody, N. M.

Other assignments to Southern camps are: at Camp Shelby, Miss., 1,000 from Arkansas; at Camp Wadsworth, 100 from District of Columbia; at Camp Shelby, 350 from Wisconsin; at Camp Wadsworth, 700 from Maryland; at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., 2,500 from New York; at Camp Wadsworth, 5,000 from Pennsylvania.

ABSENCE OF RAINFALL DAMAGES COTTON CROP

National Weather and Crop Bulletin
Complains Also of Cool Atmos-
phere in Texas Regions.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 17.—The continued absence of rainfall throughout nearly the whole of the cotton belt, together with excessive temperatures in Texas and cool weather in the central and eastern portions, made conditions generally unfavorable for rapid advancement of the cotton crop in most of the belt, says the national weather and crop bulletin issued today for the week ending July 15.

"Cotton continued to deteriorate in Central, Western and Southwestern Texas, where dry, hot weather persisted, but it is still in fair to good condition in the Northeast and coast portions of that State.

"The crop is looking well in most parts of Oklahoma, and showers were beneficial in Arkansas, where good growth was made. Rain is needed in Louisiana, and some shedding is reported from Mississippi. The crop continues in good to excellent condition east of the Mississippi River, but growth was unsatisfactory in much of Georgia on account of the cool nights, which was also the case in the Carolina. The continued dry weather, however, was beneficial in checking the activities of the boll weevil."

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT WILL PRAY FOR VICTORY

Members of House of Commons and
Lords to Attend Special
Divine Services.

LONDON, July 17.—Headed by the historic pace, the members of the House of Commons, with the Lords, will march in procession to St. Margaret's Church, at Westminster, on Sunday for the observance of the fourth anniversary of the war. They will pray for divine aid to bring victory.

The Lord Chancellor will head his colleagues from the House of Lords, while Premier Lloyd George will head the commoners.

King George and Queen Mary also are expected to attend this service.

GREAT COAL OUTPUT

Report for Week Ending July 13
Shows Grand Total of 13,000,000
Tons of Bituminous.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Coal production is maintaining the pace set in recent weeks. For the week ending July 13 the bituminous production set another record, being in excess of 13,000,000 tons and more than 400,000 tons above the previous high mark.

For six weeks past, excluding the Fourth of July week when there were but five days, the weekly bituminous production has exceeded 12,000,000 tons, which previous to that had been regarded as impossible.

Eliminate Study of German.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17.—The school board today voted to eliminate the study of German from the curriculum.

"LUXURY TAXES" ARE DISCUSSED

Proposed Tax on Personal Serv-
ants Said to Be Un-
constitutional.

SUGGESTIONS ARE TOO BROAD

Other Items on Treasury List
Meet With Opposition Among
Committee Members.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The actual work of drafting the \$3,000,000,000 revenue bill was commenced by the Ways and Means Committee today. The committee met in executive session and went over the general phases of the task of raising the greatest amount of revenue the country has been called upon to produce since the war began.

A skeleton draft of the bill, prepared by Chairman Kitchin, was submitted to the committee and considered in detail. No questions of policy were determined upon, and no agreement was reached as to any of the subjects which will be taxed. The committee found itself handicapped by the lack of definite information as to amounts which may be raised from various sources. Estimates of this kind are being prepared by the Treasury Department, but until they are received by the committee, little progress can be made in fixing the rates on any specific article. For this reason, the committee was compelled to adjourn until Friday.

At the very outset of the committee's deliberations a serious question arose as to the constitutionality of some of the taxes already suggested by the Treasury officials. The so-called "luxury taxes" recommended by the department, were discussed at great length, and the right of Congress to levy such taxes, particularly upon some of the articles in the Treasury list, was debated freely. Several members of the committee expressed the belief that some of the taxes proposed by the Treasury would not be permissible under the Constitution.

This argument was raised in the matter of the suggested tax on personal servants. Members of the committee declared this would be unconstitutional, because it would be tax on human beings. Others suggested it would be a tax on labor and equally violative of constitutional provisions. The hardship which would be imposed upon servants retained largely through sentiment and not because of actual value of the services was another point raised.

The tax on servants was proposed nominally for the purpose of taxing the employment of chauffeurs in private service, but the discussion made it plain that the Treasury Department's suggestions are too broad.

NO DECISION REACHED ON ANY ITEM INVOLVED

Similar views were expressed by members of the committee in discussing other items on the Treasury list. The recommendations for a heavy tax on jewelry, on automobiles and gasoline were all discussed, but no decision was reached in regard to any of them.

At the next session of the committee it is probable that the appointment of a number of subcommittees to work out different phases of the tax system will be authorized and appointed.

Chairman Kitchin stated again today that the bill when completed will be a revision of all the revenue bills now in effect. The income-tax section, now covered by two separate laws, will be rewritten into one complete measure. The provisions of existing laws with regard to taxes on liquor, excess profits and every other item of a tax laws will be treated similarly. As a result, the tax laws will be simplified and the administration will be made less difficult.

The committee gave a hearing this morning to two representatives of the War Industries Board, who cleared up a lot of misunderstandings in the matter of the country's supply of platinum.

Great Meat Shipments.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Nearly 100,000,000 pounds of beef was shipped to the allies in May notwithstanding the activity of U-boats at that time, according to a statement issued today by the Federal Food Board. America's contribution of beef in May established a record, and its shipment of pork, 251,335,000, was but little less than that sent in April.

ROOSEVELT REPORT NOT CONFIRMED

Cablegram Received at Oyster
Bay Late Last Night Holds
Ray of Hope.

THOUSANDS OF TELEGRAMS

They Flood Home of Former
President and Offer
Condolence.

(By Associated Press.)
OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 17.—A ray of hope that Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt may not have fallen to his death in a combat with a squadron of German airplanes was brought to Colonel Roosevelt and his wife tonight in a cable message sent from Paris by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in which she said the report was "absolutely unconfirmed." The former President felt, however, that there only is a slight possibility that his youngest son may still live.

The message from Mrs. Roosevelt, who is doing Red Cross work in the French capital, contained nothing but the simple statement that she had been able to get no information of Quentin's death, and Colonel Roosevelt feared there was little room to doubt the accuracy of the press dispatches, which said the young flyer had met a soldier's fate.

Thousands of telegrams of condolence were received today at Sagamore Hill. Colonel Roosevelt had nothing to add, however, to the brief statement he issued earlier in the day, in which he expressed for himself and his wife a sad pride that their son had been given an opportunity to show the stuff of which he was made before he died.

All Oyster Bay mourned with its most distinguished citizen. In Townsend Park flies the service flag of each of its sons in the service of the nation. Just at sundown, a gold star was placed on the flag to mark the first death among the village's young warriors.

This afternoon, Colonel Roosevelt issued this statement: "Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff there was in him before his fate befell him."

COUSIN CLAIMS TO HAVE SEEN HIS PLANE FALL

Press dispatches from Paris this afternoon said:

Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of the former President, has been killed in an airplane fight, the semi-official Havas News Agency announces. His machine fell in the enemy lines.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, the dispatch says, was returning from a patrol flight when he was attacked by a German squadron. It was seen that Roosevelt lost control of his machine, having probably received a mortal wound.

Philip Roosevelt, Quentin's cousin, witnessed the air battle in the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry, in which Quentin was engaged, and saw the machine fall, but did not know until later that the airplane was that of his cousin, Le Journal says today.

TOOK PART IN FIRST BATTLE ON JULY 3

Quentin Roosevelt in April, 1917, joined the Canadian aviation corps to train for service with the American army. He was commissioned last fall, and in the present spring began active service with the American air forces on the French front.

On July 3 he took part in an aerial battle between American and German machines in the Marne region, and a few days later, on July 10, it was announced that he had brought down his first German airplane in a fight north of Chateau-Thierry.

Lieutenant Roosevelt was last seen in combat on Sunday morning with two enemy airplanes about ten miles inside the German lines in the Chateau-Thierry sector. He started out with a patrol of thirteen American machines. They encountered seven Germans, and were chasing them back when two of them turned on Lieutenant Roosevelt.

Reports of the fight state that the Germans appeared to be shooting at the lieutenant from the rear, the three machines being close together. Then one of the machines was seen tumbling through the clouds, and a patrol which (Continued on Second Page.)

GERMAN RESERVES ENTER BIG BATTLE

Means Admits Being Secret Agent
for Germany in Noted Will Case

CHICAGO, July 17.—Admissions that he had served as a secret agent of Germany before the United States entered the war, and the allegation that some of New York's most prominent lawyers had done as he did, were made today by Gaston B. Means in testimony at the hearing to determine the legality of one of two wills purporting to dispose of the \$3,000,000 estate left by the late James C. King, of Chicago.

Means, who appeared as a witness for the heirs of Mrs. Maude A. King, for whose alleged slaying he was tried and acquitted in Concord, N. C., last summer, freely admitted receiving money for acting as a secret agent of the German government before the outbreak of the war with the United States.

Quietly he told of receiving \$55,000 at one time and \$92,000 at another for his services to Germany, and of delivering \$1,300,000, which he received on a check, to Captain Roy-Ed, one of Germany's chief spies in this country, who was subsequently expelled.

Asked regarding the services for which he received \$92,000, Means said:

"It made that money the way lots of other Americans did, some of them the biggest lawyers in New York. I can easily tell you the place where I collected it—right in the Trinity Churchyard, at a designated tombstone."

The witness also admitted that he and German spies in this country were to tie up the building of electric boats—the "mosquito fleet"—building for the allies in this country. Means said that he found that the boats had gun emplacements and that Captain Roy-Ed called this to the attention of the neutrality board at Washington.

"President Wilson then very properly asked him why he was doing detective work in the United States," declared Means. "And now, for the first time, the public knows why Captain Roy-Ed was sent back to Germany. I turned all my information over to the government."

UNITED STATES BUILDS SHIP WITHOUT RIVETS

Plates Are Pinned in Position and
Welded Together With Electric
Spark Device.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Announcement that England had launched a steel ship constructed without rivets, brought information today that the United States Shipping Board is constructing a similar ship in the yards of the Federal Shipbuilding Company, at Newark, N. J. The hull is about complete. It is to be a 4,400-ton vessel.

The plates do not go through the punching machine for rivet holes, but are placed in position in the hull above the other. An electric-spark welding machine joins them together at intervals on the outside of the hull, so they hold as placed. Then an electric welder, passed along their edges on the inside of the hull, fuses them into one plate.

"A cross section cut from the hull, with the plates so fused, does not even show the point of jointure," says Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board. "The hull looks to be just one big plate." This method is expected to speed ship production about 25 per cent.

UNION LABOR IS SEEKING NEW SHIPBUILDING RECORD

Ask That Labor Day Be Set Apart for
Launching of Vast Fleet of
Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Union labor is asking the co-operation of the United States Shipping Board to make Labor Day the record day for ship launchings. Labor wants to exceed the July 4 record, when ninety-five ships, with an approximate deadweight tonnage of 474,464 went down the ways.

The movement has started on the Pacific Coast, and is gathering headway over the country. It has been brought to the attention of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and has received his enthusiastic endorsement.

"Nothing could be more fitting," he says, "than that labor should show, on its own great day, its patriotic sense of the value of the war by a great series of launching of the ships it has built with its hands and its skill."

Blame Sun Spots for Rain.

LONDON, July 17.—Two enormous sun spots are responsible, according to astronomers, for the recent heavy rains and thunder and lightning storms which have hampered military operations on the west front.

Americans in Canadian List.

OTTAWA, July 17.—The following American names appear in today's overseas casualty list: Wounded and gassed, R. E. Rivard, Lansing, Mich.; H. D. Healey, New York.

GOVERNMENT WILL USE ENTIRE STEEL OUTPUT

Automobile Manufacturers Cannot Ex-
pect More Than 25 Per Cent
of Their Needs.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Representatives of the automobile industry and the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce who have been in conference with the War Industries Board here, have been notified that they cannot expect more than a 25 per cent steel allotment for the coming year.

"The country, it was told them, is facing a severe shortage of steel. The estimate of the government's own needs for the remainder of the year runs between 20,000,000 and 21,000,000 tons, while the greatest production of steel for a similar period is 16,500,000 tons.

In addition to the government's requirements, other industries rated by the priorities board more essential to the war have large needs.

"The government must have 100 per cent of its own steel needs," is the word of the board. "After that, if there should be any surplus, it will be allotted on the basis of priorities."

FRENCH COMMISSIONER BELIEVES DRIVE FAILURE

Result of Two Days' Conflict Decidedly
In Favor of Allies, Is His
Opinion.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 17.—The "initial failure of the new German offensive, so carefully and so far-reaching, is characteristic of a new phase of the war," said M. Edouard de Billy, deputy French high commissioner to the United States, in discussing today the results of the first two days of fighting east and west of Rheims.

The success of the Franco-American co-operation, M. de Billy said, already has been demonstrated, and he added that the allies can wait for the future with the same confidence shown by the population of Paris under the long-range-gun bombardment.

"The result of the first two days' fighting is, on half of the front, decidedly in our favor," said M. de Billy. "Over the rest of the front, the enemy succeeded in gaining at most four miles at the price of heavy losses."

"Everybody feels that the first phase of the German offensive is a failure, and this may mean within a few days the failure of the whole offensive."

AMERICAN INJURED MEN REACH LONDON HOSPITALS

People Gather About Charing Cross
Station and Pay Homage to War
Heroes From the West.

LONDON, July 17.—The first 100 American soldiers wounded at Cantigny and Chateau-Thierry arrived in London today. As a train carrying some of them pulled into the Charing Cross station, a lane of people, mostly women and children, silently paid homage to the American heroes by waving their hands. Several poor women tossed flowers into ambulances which are open in the rear, the Americans waving back from their cots. Two hospitals here, with American staffs, have been turned over for the reception of American wounded.

EXECUTE SECOND TRAITOR

Director of Bonnet Rouge Faces French
Firing Squad in Woods of Vin-
cennes Without Blindfold.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, July 17.—M. Duval, director of the Germanophile newspaper, Bonnet Rouge, was executed early today for treasonable actions against the government.

The execution was carried out promptly at 5 o'clock in the forest of Vincennes. The condemned man died almost instantaneously with the command to fire.

Duval was pale, but composed. He refused to allow the gendarmes to take him by the arm on the way to the execution post, saying when near it: "I would not permit the guards to blindfold me."

"That's the little affair, is it?" He told him.

ATTEMPT TO GAIN IN LOCAL THRUSTS ON MANY SECTORS

Fierce Fighting Along the
Marne on Front Occu-
pied by Americans.

MOST VIOLENT ATTACK MADE
BETWEEN RIVER AND RHEIMS

French Hold Situation Well in
Hand Eastward
of City.

SAMMIES BETTER POSITIONS

Object of Enemy Is to Straighten
Line Through Champagne
Toward Verdun.

(By Associated Press.)
Although the Germans are still attacking the allied lines viciously on both sides of the Rheims salient, what gains they are making continue to be small ones on isolated sectors and seemingly are confined to the region along the Marne and immediately southwest of Rheims.

Eastward from the cathedral city through Champagne the French report that they everywhere are holding the enemy and keeping their line intact, notwithstanding the prodigious expenditure of shells by the Germans and the determination with which their troops are delivering their thrusts.

Everywhere the battles are being stubbornly contested, and where the French and Italians have been compelled to give ground it has been only after the infliction of extremely heavy casualties on the invaders. The Americans nowhere have been forced to withdraw. On the contrary, near Fossy, near the bend of the Marne between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans, they have made further improvements in their positions. Like their French comrades in arms, the Americans also have been engaged in violent fighting with the enemy.

ENEMY AIMS TO BLOT OUT RHEIMS SALIENT

Daily it becomes increasingly apparent that the strategy of the German high command in the present battle has foremost in its consideration the blotting out of the Rheims salient and the straightening of the line eastward through Champagne toward Verdun. The hardest fighting of Tuesday was southwest of Rheims, where the enemy is endeavoring to break through the hill and forest region, reach the railroad running from Rheims to Epernay and force the evacuation of Rheims.

In these endeavors, the German War Office asserts the Germans have driven back the allied troops on the mountain of Rheims, between Mantel and north of Pourcy, the last named place being a scant five miles distant from the Rheims-Epernay railroad. The French official communication admits that the Germans hold the line west of Nanteuil-la-Forêt, about a mile and a half south of Pourcy and relatively five miles west of the railroad.

The German War Office is now claiming the capture of 15,000 prisoners since the present offensive began.

FRENCH RESERVES REPORTED ENGAGED IN BATTLE

It is reported that French reserves have entered the fighting line along the Marne, and that the French of La Chappelle-Monthodon they have recaptured lost territory. The Germans also, as was expected, have brought up fresh forces in an endeavor to push forward their project in this region. There is a veritable deluge of shells from the guns of both sides along the entire Marne front.

On the British front in Northern France and Flanders the Germans are keeping up violent bombardments on various sectors, using both gas and high-explosive shells. Gas has been used extensively on the Villers-Bretonneux sector, where the British for several days past have been delivering successful patrol attacks and taking prisoners. The Albert sector is coming in for an increased shower of shells of all kinds.

Nowhere has the German command seen fit as yet to start an infantry engagement, if one is contemplated.

In Albania the French and Italian troops continue to make progress against the Austrians, and in the Italian sector, up in the mountains, repeated Austrian attacks have been repulsed by the Italians.

AMERICAN FLYERS BRING DOWN THIRTEEN BOCHES

(By Associated Press.)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, June 17.—French observers reported today that thirteen enemy airplanes fell in the region over which an American pursuit squadron was patrolling and fighting Tuesday.

Within the American lines it had been considered sure that the Americans had downed eight, and possibly nine, enemy planes.

GOURAUD, THE DARDANELLES HERO, STOPS CROWN PRINCE

(By Associated Press.)
WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 17.—General Gouraud,

How the U. S. Secret Service Hunted Hun Spies in America

The Times-Dispatch is enabled to offer to its readers a series of amazing revelations of how the Kaiser's laboriously built up espionage system was toppled over in this country by the American Secret Service. Like a nest of snakes, the German spy system infested the United States, its stock in trade being fifty years of experience, 50,000 operatives and \$50,000,000 in gold with which to finance its plots. But the Secret Service, at which Berlin sneered, soon found out who they were, what they schemed to do, and checkmated their plans. Some of them, the Von Bernstorffs, the Von Papens, the Dr. Alberts and other heads of the system, left the country shamed and disgraced, others are in prison, and none is left to ply the Teuton trade of murder and arson on the grand scale upon which Berlin expected to cripple America's ability to make war. While the amateur detectives bungled their plans and sent the snakes scurrying to cover, the Secret Service worked quietly, never ceasing, never sleeping.

Now the inside story of the United States Secret Service's battle against the German spies is told for the first time. The revelations are startling, romantic—facts that outrival fiction—and they will cause a thrill of pride in the heart of every loyal American. These revelations will be printed by The Times-Dispatch in weekly installments, beginning on Sunday, July 21. You cannot afford to miss a single issue. Make arrangements with your newsdealer now.